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(54) TITLE: CAMERA

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a camera constituted so that the front surface of a camera main body is made flat when the camera is not used because a lens barrel is smoothly collapsed much more than heretofore.
 SOLUTION: This camera is equipped with a photographic lens constituted of a 1st lens group arranged on a subject side and a 2nd lens group arranged on an image forming surface side, a 1st moving means for moving the 1st lens group in an optical axis direction, a 2nd moving means for moving the 2nd lens group in a direction orthogonal to an optical axis, a 2nd detection means for detecting that the 2nd lens group is retreated to a specified position by the 2nd moving means, and a control means for controlling so that the 1st lens group may be retreated to a position on the optical axis where the 2nd lens group is arranged after the 2nd detection means detects that the 2nd lens group is retreated.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the camera made to collapse a lens barrel at the time of un-using it.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] A large number [the camera with which the lens barrel holding a taking lens projects from the front face of the body of a camera]. In such a camera, although it is satisfactory in any way even if the lens barrel projects at the time of photography, if the lens barrel projects at the time of un-taking a photograph, it is inconvenient to a cellular phone, and the head of a lens barrel is applied to something, and failure may be produced.

[0003] Then, at the time of un-using it, retreat a lens barrel to an image formation side side, namely, it is made to collapse, and many cameras with which it was made for a lens barrel not to project from the front face of the body of a camera are known.

[0004] Moreover, a lens barrel and an image sensor are connected with a connection lever, and the configuration to which you make it collapsing of a lens barrel interlocked with, and an image sensor is evacuated mechanically is indicated by JP,11-258676,A.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If a taking lens is used as a zoom lens, since lens number of sheets will increase, it becomes difficult to make all lenses collapse in the thickness of the body of a camera. However, if the lens barrel projects than the front face of the body of a camera, it will be caught at the time of carrying and will become obstructive.

[0006] In addition, since an image sensor is evacuated in the configuration of the disclosure to above-mentioned JP,11-258676,A and a lens barrel is made to collapse, even if it is the camera cone of a zoom lens, it is possible to make it fully collapse. However, in the configuration of this official report, since a connection lever must be arranged in the thickness of the body of a camera which the image sensor is slid and cannot take a large dimension further while moving a comparatively heavy zoom lens and its camera cone by manual operation, the connection lever is rotated in the condition that the distance from the supporting point and the supporting point to [from a power point] a point of application is very short. Therefore, although it can be operated on a document, it is difficult to perform smooth actuation actually.

[0007] By making this invention in view of this problem, evacuating some members of photography optical system in the direction which carries out an abbreviation rectangular cross with an optical axis, and moving other photography optical system to an opening with the member It is the camera it enabled it to make collapse a lens barrel in a big amount conventionally, and aims at proposing the camera which can carry out smooth actuation by driving electrically and controlling on the occasion of the migration.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The above-mentioned object is attained by which the following means.

[0009] ** The taking lens which consisted of the 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, and the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side, The 1st migration means which moves said 1st lens group in the direction of an optical axis, and the 2nd migration means which moves said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis, The 2nd detection means which detects that said 2nd lens group evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, The camera characterized by having the control means controlled in order to retreat said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said

2nd lens group.

[0010] ** In the camera equipped with the photography optical system which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis, and the 2nd migration means which moves said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis, The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, The camera characterized by having the control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter.

[0011] ** In the camera equipped with the photography optical system which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis, and the 2nd migration means which moves said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis, The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter and said image sensor evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, The camera characterized by having the control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter and said image sensor.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of three sorts of operations about the camera of this invention is explained with reference to drawing.

[0013] [the gestalt of the 1st operation] -- the bases of the gestalt of the 1st operation are first explained based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 4 .

[0014] Drawing 1 is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation, drawing when the chart on the left 1 (A) lets out a lens barrel at the time of photography, and right-hand side drawing 1 (B) are drawings when retreating a lens barrel and collapsing it at the time of un-taking a photograph, and a flow chart in case the block diagram and drawing 3 concerning the gestalt of this operation in drawing 2 make a lens barrel collapse, and drawing 4 are the flow charts when letting out a lens barrel.

[0015] For 11, as for a back group lens and 13, in drawing 1 , a pre-group lens and 12 are [a light filter (an infrared cut-off filter and optical low pass filter) and 14] CCD. Image formation of the photographic subject light is carried out to CCD14 with the taking lens constituted with the pre-group lens 11 and the back group lens 12, and photo electric translation is carried out. In addition, in order to prevent a false color and moire, the high frequency component of photographic subject light is removed by the light filter 13.

[0016] In addition, the taking lens which consists of a pre-group lens 11 and a back group lens 12 is a zoom lens, and if the pre-group lens 11 lets out from a collapsed state, it will let it out to the location (W location) of a wide angle most, and will let it out to the location of looking far most by zooming actuation after that.

[0017] Moreover, the pre-group lens 11 is held by the pre-group lens mirror frame 21, and the back group lens 12 is held by the back group lens mirror frame 22. And the pivot 23 has penetrated to right arm 22a of the back group lens mirror frame 22, and gearing 22b formed in the back of right arm 22a is engaging with the driver 24.

[0018] Next, actuation of a lens barrel is explained in accordance with the flow of drawing 3 and drawing 4 . Like drawing 1 (A), in the standard photography condition

which let out the lens barrel, it distinguishes (S11), and there is an input (Y of S11), and suppose that the switch was it power switch P-SW whether some switches had an input. And when power switch P-SW is inputted, (Y of S12) is rotated, CPU31 rotates the motor of the 2nd migration means 33, and a driver 24 is rotated counterclockwise. By this, since gearing 22b of the back group lens mirror frame 22 rotates clockwise, it rotates about 180 degrees clockwise with the back group lens 12, and the back group lens mirror frame 22 is evacuated from an optical axis like drawing 1 (B) (S13). Then, the 2nd detection means 35 detects evacuation of the back group lens mirror frame 22 (S14).

[0019] Consequently, since the place in which is ahead of a light filter 13 and the back group lens mirror frame 22 was located serves as an opening, CPU31 which acquired the detection signal from the 2nd detection means 35 rotates the motor of the 1st migration means 32, retreats the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 to the location of this opening, and is made to collapse (S15). In addition, although not illustrated, a detection means to detect that the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 retreated to the position actually is also required. and CPU31 boils and sets other circuits which are not illustrated as an OFF state (S16), and is turned off.

[0020] When there is no input in any switch, (N of S11), and CPU31 Moreover, predetermined time, For example, it judges whether it passed for 3 minutes (S17), and if the pre-group lens 11 is not W location when predetermined time progress is being carried out (Y of S17) (S18), the focal distance will be memorized in memory and the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 will be automatically retreated to W location (S19). And the monitor 36 which consists of a liquid crystal display panel is turned OFF automatically, and it changes into a low consumption condition. Moreover, if the pre-group lens 11 is already W location, a monitor 36 will be turned OFF as it is, and it will change into a low consumption condition.

[0021] Then, if the input of the switches (release switch R-SW, zoom switch Z-SW, monitor switch M-SW, etc.) of power switch P-SW or others is detected, a camera system will return to a standard photography condition from a low consumption condition, and will move a lens to the location memorized in memory. And CPU31 performs control according to the switch succeedingly. By doing in this way, power consumption can be reduced and the time lag for actuation can be shortened.

[0022] Moreover, there is a switch input (Y of S11), when the switch is not power switch P-SW, control of CPU31 corresponding to the switch having corresponded [(N of S12)] is performed (S21), and progress of predetermined time is distinguished (S17).

[0023] Moreover, when changing into the condition of having let out the lens barrel like drawing 1 (A) from the condition which collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 1 (B) at the time of photography If power switch P-SW is turned ON in drawing 4 , CPU31 starts each circuit including the circuit which is not illustrated, and is set as a standard photography condition (S32), and CPU31 will rotate the motor of the 1st migration means 32, and will let out the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 to W location (S33). Then, the 1st detection means 34 detects the delivery of the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 (S34).

[0024] Consequently, since the place in which the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 was located serves as an opening, CPU31 which acquired the detection signal from the 1st detection means 34 rotates the motor of the 2nd migration means 33, makes the location of this opening rotate the back group lens mirror frame 22, is inserted (S35), and is changed into a standard photography condition. In addition, although not illustrated, a detection means to detect that the back group lens mirror frame 22

rotated in the optical-axis location of the pre-group lens mirror frame 21 is also actually required.

[0025] In addition, a taking lens may not be limited to 2 group configurations, and may be the configuration of three or more groups. A taking lens shows a lens barrel example of 3 group configurations to drawing 5 and drawing 6. A mimetic diagram when drawing 5 lets out a lens barrel, and drawing 6 are the mimetic diagrams at the time of making a lens barrel collapse.

[0026] The 2nd lens group and 43 are the 3rd lens groups, and in this taking lens, by letting out, while the 1st lens group 41 and the 2nd lens group 42 change mutual lens spacing, zooming is performed, and in both drawings, when the 3rd lens group 43 lets out, as for 41, a focus is performed, as for the 1st lens group and 42.

[0027] The 1st lens group 41 is held by the 1st lens mirror frame 44, the 2nd lens group 42 is held by the 2nd lens mirror frame 45, and the 3rd lens group 43 is held by the 3rd lens mirror frame 46. And although the cam cylinder 47 is held free [the revolution to a fixed drum 48] and not being illustrated, the cam cylinder 47 is carrying out cam engagement, respectively with the 1st lens mirror frame 44 and the 2nd lens mirror frame 45.

[0028] Here, when changing into the condition of having collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 6 from the condition which let out the lens barrel like drawing 5 at the time of photography, a motor is rotated like the above-mentioned, with the 3rd lens group 43, it is made to rotate about 180 degrees focusing on a pivot 49, and the 3rd lens mirror frame 46 is evacuated. Consequently, since the place in which the 3rd lens mirror frame 46 was located serves as an opening, the cam cylinder 47 is rotated, the 2nd lens mirror frame 45 is retreated to the location of this opening, and the 1st lens mirror frame 44 is further retreated to the opening in which the 2nd lens mirror frame 45 was located. Thus, since each mirror frame will move inside the cam cylinder 47, there is no effect of the member on others, and, moreover, it does not become unsightly by the exterior.

[0029] In addition, when changing into the condition of having let out the lens barrel like drawing 5 from the condition which collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 6 at the time of photography, it becomes actuation of above-mentioned reverse.

[0030] Moreover, although not illustrated, CPU controlled based on a detection means to detect that each mirror frame moved to the position, or this detection result is required like the above-mentioned.

[0031] Moreover, when a taking lens is three or more groups, the rearmost lens group may not necessarily be evacuated, a middle lens group may be evacuated, and you may make it the configuration which retreats the lens group which is in the location ahead.

[0032] In addition, you may make it the configuration to which it is not necessary to not necessarily evacuate a lens group by revolution for example, and is made to evacuate by sliding.

[0033] Furthermore, the gestalt of this operation is not limited to a digital camera, and can be applied also to the camera loaded with a silver halide film.

[0034] Since each lens mirror frame can be rounded more greatly than before, the above enables it to constitute so that the front face of the body of a camera may become flat at the time of un-using it.

[0035] [Gestalt of the 2nd operation] drawing 7 is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 2nd operation, the chart on the left 7 (A) is drawing when letting out a lens barrel at the time of photography, and right-hand side drawing 7 (B) is drawing when retreating a lens barrel and collapsing

at the time of un-taking a photograph.

[0036] For 51, as for a back group lens and 53, in drawing 7, a pre-group lens and 52 are [a light filter (an infrared cut-off filter and optical low pass filter) and 54] CCD. Image formation of the photographic subject light is carried out to CCD54 with the taking lens constituted with the pre-group lens 51 and the back group lens 52, and photo electric translation is carried out.

[0037] Moreover, the pre-group lens 51 is held by the pre-group lens mirror frame 61, and the back group lens 52 is held by the back group lens mirror frame 62. Moreover, it was held with the light filter maintenance frame 63, the pivot 64 has penetrated to right arm 63a of the light filter maintenance frame 63, and gearing 63b formed in the back of right arm 63a is engaging the light filter 53 with the driver 65.

[0038] Here, when changing into the condition of having collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 7 (B) from the condition which let out the lens barrel like drawing 7 (A) at the time of photography, the motor which is not illustrated like the gestalt of the 1st operation is rotated, and a driver 65 is rotated counterclockwise. By this, since gearing 63b of the light filter maintenance frame 63 rotates clockwise, with a light filter 53, the light filter maintenance frame 63 rotates about 180 degrees clockwise, and is evacuated like drawing 7 (B). Then, the 2nd detection means 67 detects evacuation of the light filter maintenance frame 63.

[0039] consequently, since the place in which the light filter 53 was located serves as an opening, CPU which acquired the detection signal from the 2nd detection means 67 rotates the motor which is not illustrated, and retreats the back group lens mirror frame 62 to the location of this opening -- the pre-group lens mirror frame 61 is both also retreated.

[0040] Moreover, when changing into the condition of having let out the lens barrel like drawing 7 (A) from the condition which collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 7 (B) at the time of photography, CPU rotates a motor and lets out the pre-group lens mirror frame 61 and the back group lens mirror frame 62. Then, the 1st detection means 66 detects the delivery of the back group lens mirror frame 62.

[0041] Consequently, since the place in which the back group lens mirror frame 62 was located serves as an opening, CPU which acquired the detection signal from the 1st detection means 66 rotates a motor, makes the location of this opening rotate the light filter maintenance frame 63, is inserted, and makes the pre-group lens 51 and the back group lens 52, and an optical axis agree.

[0042] In addition, also in the gestalt of this operation, the block diagram of drawing 2 and drawing 3, and the flow chart of 4 can be applied, replace the pre-group lens mirror frame in a flow chart with the pre-group lens mirror frame 61 and the back group lens mirror frame 62, and should just replace a back group lens mirror frame with the light filter maintenance frame 63.

[0043] Moreover, the taking lens in the gestalt of this operation may not be limited to 2 group configurations, and may be the configuration of one group, or may be the configuration of three or more groups.

[0044] Moreover, you may make it the configuration to which it is not necessary to not necessarily evacuate the light filter maintenance frame 63 by revolution for example, and is made to evacuate by sliding.

[0045] Since the pre-group lens mirror frame 61 can be retreated more greatly than before, the above enables it to constitute so that the front face of the body of a camera may become flat at the time of un-using it.

[0046] [Gestalt of the 3rd operation] drawing 8 is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 3rd operation, the chart on

the left 8 (A) is drawing when letting out a lens barrel at the time of photography, and right-hand side drawing 8 (B) is drawing when retreating a lens barrel and collapsing at the time of un-taking a photograph.

[0047] For 71, as for a back group lens and 73, in drawing 8, a pre-group lens and 72 are [a light filter (an infrared cut-off filter and optical low pass filter) and 74] CCD. Image formation of the photographic subject light is carried out to CCD74 with the taking lens constituted with the pre-group lens 71 and the back group lens 72, and photo electric translation is carried out.

[0048] Moreover, the pre-group lens 71 is held by the pre-group lens mirror frame 81, and the back group lens 72 is held by the back group lens mirror frame 82. Moreover, it was held in one with the maintenance frame 83, the pivot 84 has penetrated to right arm 83a of the maintenance frame 83, and gearing 83b formed in the back of right arm 83a is engaging a light filter 73 and CCD74 with the driver 85.

[0049] Here, when changing into the condition of having collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 8 (B) from the condition which let out the lens barrel like drawing 8 (A) at the time of photography, the motor which is not illustrated like the gestalt of the 1st operation is rotated, and a driver 85 is rotated counterclockwise. By this, since gearing 83b of the maintenance frame 83 rotates clockwise, with a light filter 73 and CCD74, the maintenance frame 43 rotates about 180 degrees clockwise, and is evacuated like drawing 8 (B). Then, the 2nd detection means 87 detects evacuation of the maintenance frame 83.

[0050] consequently, since the place in which a light filter 73 and CCD74 were located serves as an opening, CPU which acquired the detection signal from the 2nd detection means 87 rotates the motor which is not illustrated, and retreats the back group lens mirror frame 82 to the location of this opening -- the pre-group lens mirror frame 81 is both also retreated.

[0051] Moreover, when changing into the condition of having let out the lens barrel like drawing 8 (A) from the condition which collapsed the lens barrel like drawing 8 (B) at the time of photography, CPU rotates a motor and lets out the pre-group lens mirror frame 81 and the back group lens mirror frame 82. Then, the 1st detection means 86 detects the delivery of the back group lens mirror frame 82.

[0052] Consequently, since the place in which the back group lens mirror frame 82 was located serves as an opening, CPU which acquired the detection signal from the 1st detection means 86 rotates a motor, makes the location of this opening rotate the maintenance frame 83, is inserted, and makes the pre-group lens 71 and the back group lens 72, and an optical axis agree.

[0053] In addition, also in the gestalt of this operation, the block diagram of drawing 2 and drawing 3, and the flow chart of 4 can be applied, replace the pre-group lens mirror frame in a flow chart with the pre-group lens mirror frame 81 and the back group lens mirror frame 82, and should just replace a back group lens mirror frame with the maintenance frame 83.

[0054] Moreover, the taking lens in the gestalt of this operation may not be limited to 2 group configurations, and may be the configuration of one group, or may be the configuration of three or more groups.

[0055] Moreover, you may make it the configuration to which it is not necessary to not necessarily evacuate the maintenance frame 83 by revolution for example, and is made to evacuate by sliding.

[0056] Since the pre-group lens mirror frame 81 and the back group lens mirror frame 82 can be retreated more greatly than before, the above enables it to constitute so that the front face of the body of a camera may become flat at the time of un-using it.

[0057] In addition, in drawing 1 and drawing 7 , although spacing of a light filter 13 and CCD14 and spacing of a light filter 53 and CCD54 are detached considerably and drawn, this is for expressing drawing clearly and is considerably close actually.

[0058] Furthermore, in the gestalt of each operation, it may replace with CCD 14, 54, and 74, and image sensors, such as CMOS, may be used.

[0059] Moreover, if the detection means 34, 35, 66, 67, 86, and 87 are the sensors which can detect a location also with photosensor or a switch, they are good anything.

[0060]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since a lens barrel can be made to collapse in a bigger amount than before, it becomes possible to constitute so that the front face of the body of a camera may become flat at the time of un-using it, and the actuation is also performed smoothly.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 2] It is a block diagram concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 3] It is a flow chart at the time of making the lens barrel concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation collapse.

[Drawing 4] It is a flow chart when letting out the lens barrel concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 5] It is a mimetic diagram when letting out the lens barrel concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[Drawing 6] It is a mimetic diagram at the time of making the lens barrel concerning the gestalt of the 1st operation collapse.

[Drawing 7] It is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 2nd operation.

[Drawing 8] It is the perspective view of the photography optical system concerning the gestalt of the 3rd operation.

[Description of Notations]

11, 51, 71 Pre-group lens

12, 52, 72 After group lens

13, 53, 73 Light filter

14,54,74 CCD

21, 61, 81 Pre-group lens mirror frame

22, 62, 82 After group lens mirror frame

31 CPU

34, 66, 86 The 1st detection means

35, 67, 87 The 2nd detection means

41 1st Lens Group

42 2nd Lens Group

43 3rd Lens Group

44 1st Lens Mirror Frame

45 2nd Lens Mirror Frame

46 3rd Lens Mirror Frame

47 Cam Cylinder

63 Light Filter Maintenance Frame

83 Maintenance Frame

[Claims]

[Claim 1] The camera characterized by providing the following The taking lens which consisted of the 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, and the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side The 1st migration means which moves said 1st lens group in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The control means controlled in order to retreat said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged, after the 2nd detection means which detects that said 2nd lens group evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, and said 2nd detection means detect evacuation of said 2nd lens group

[Claim 2] It is the camera according to claim 1 with which it has the 1st detection means which detects that said 1st lens group moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject, and said control means is characterized by controlling in order to make said 2nd lens group insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said 1st lens group.

[Claim 3] It is the camera according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by to control in order have the power switch turned on and off in order to start and stop each circuit, said control means evacuates said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and retreating said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged.

[Claim 4] The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter

[Claim 5] It is the camera according to claim 4 with which it has the 1st detection means which detects that said taking lens moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject, and said control means is characterized by controlling in order to make said light filter insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said taking lens.

[Claim 6] It is the camera according to claim 4 or 5 characterized by controlling in order have the power switch turned on and off in order to start and stop each circuit, said control means evacuates said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged.

[Claim 7] The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter and said image sensor evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The

control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter and said image sensor

[Claim 8] It is the camera according to claim 7 with which it has the 1st detection means which detects that said taking lens moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject, and said control means is characterized by controlling in order to make said light filter and said image sensor insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said taking lens.

[Claim 9] It is the camera according to claim 7 or 8 characterized by to control in order have the power switch turned on and off in order to start and stop each circuit, said control means evacuates said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter and said image sensor are arranged.

[Claim 10] A camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-9 characterized by said 1st migration means and said 2nd migration means driving by the motor.

[Claim 11] A camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-10 characterized by said camera being a digital camera.

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side rather than said 1st lens group, And it has the taking lens which constitutes the zoom lens equipped with the 3rd lens group most arranged to the image formation side side. The camera which said taking lens is a camera movable in the direction of an optical axis from the location of a wide angle to the location of most looking far most, and is characterized by said 2nd lens group evacuating from on said optical axis when said taking lens moves to the collapsing position most rounded further from the location of a wide angle.

[Claim 2] Said 2nd lens group is a camera according to claim 1 characterized by evacuating from on said optical axis by moving in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with said optical axis.

[Claim 3] The camera according to claim 2 characterized by providing the following The 1st migration means which moves said 1st lens group in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said 2nd lens group evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled to move said 1st lens group to the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said 2nd lens group.

[Claim 4] The camera characterized by providing the following The taking lens which consisted of the 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, and the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side The 1st migration means which moves said 1st lens group in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The control means controlled in order to retreat said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged, after the 2nd detection means which detects that said 2nd lens group evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, and said 2nd detection means detect

evacuation of said 2nd lens group.

[Claim 5] It has the 1st detection means which detects that said 1st lens group moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject. Said control means A camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-4 characterized by controlling in order to make said 2nd lens group insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said 1st lens group.

[Claim 6] It is a camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-5 characterized by to control in order have the power switch turned on and off in order starting and stopping each circuit, said control means evacuates said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and retreating said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group has been arranged.

[Claim 7] The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter.

[Claim 8] It is the camera according to claim 7 with which it has the 1st detection means which detects that said taking lens moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject, and said control means is characterized by controlling in order to make said light filter insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said taking lens.

[Claim 9] It is the camera according to claim 7 or 8 characterized by controlling in order have the power switch turned on and off in order to start and stop each circuit, said control means evacuates said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged.

[Claim 10] The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged the taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter and said image sensor evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter and said image sensor.

[Claim 11] It is the camera according to claim 10 with which it has the 1st detection means which detects that said taking lens moved forward with said 1st migration means to the position by the side of [an image formation side side to] a photographic subject, and said control means is characterized by controlling in order to make said light filter and said image sensor insert in the original location on an optical axis after said 1st detection means detects advance of said taking lens.

[Claim 12] It is the camera according to claim 10 or 11 characterized by to control in order have the power switch turned on and off in order to start and stop each circuit, said control means evacuates said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis after detecting OFF of said power switch, and to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter and said image sensor are arranged.

[Claim 13] A camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-12 characterized by said 1st migration means and said 2nd migration means driving by the motor.

[Claim 14] A camera given in any 1 term of claims 1-13 characterized by said camera being a digital camera.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0009

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0009] ** The 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side rather than said 1st lens group, And it has the taking lens which constitutes the zoom lens equipped with the 3rd lens group most arranged to the image formation side side. The camera which said taking lens is a camera movable in the direction of an optical axis from the location of a wide angle to the location of most looking far most, and is characterized by said 2nd lens group evacuating from on said optical axis when said taking lens moves to the collapsing position most rounded further from the location of a wide angle.

[Procedure amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0010

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0010] The camera characterized by providing the following ** The taking lens which consisted of the 1st lens group arranged to the photographic subject side, and the 2nd lens group arranged to the image formation side side The 1st migration means which moves said 1st lens group in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said 2nd lens group in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The control means controlled in order to retreat said 1st lens group in the location on the optical axis with which said 2nd lens group is arranged, after the 2nd detection means which detects that said 2nd lens group evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means, and said 2nd detection means detect evacuation of said 2nd lens group

[Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0011

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0011] The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged ** taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled in order to retreat said

taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter.

The camera equipped with the photography optical system which is characterized by providing the following and which has arranged ** taking lens, the light filter, and the image sensor in order The 1st migration means which moves said taking lens in the direction of an optical axis The 2nd migration means which moves said light filter and said image sensor in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with an optical axis The 2nd detection means which detects that said light filter and said image sensor evacuated to the position with said 2nd migration means The control means controlled in order to retreat said taking lens in the location on the optical axis with which said light filter is arranged, after said 2nd detection means detects evacuation of said light filter and said image sensor.